The Saturday Evening Post.

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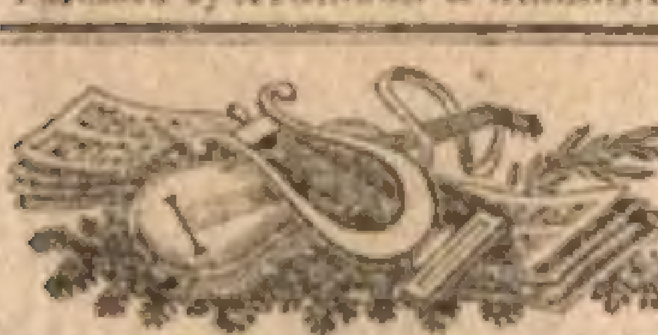

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written for the first of May, 1824.

The morn is peeping o'er the lawn,
The birds are singing in the dawn,
Come, let us be roving,
By the light of the moon,
To twine our wreath, ere the dew is gone;
Whilst the whippoorwill clear,
From the desert drear,
Sings blithely his notes of night, my dear.

The violet now, is fair to view,
The primrose blooms with fragrance new,
And each beauteous flower,
At this early hour,
Opens all its cups to the morning dew;
Then away let us steer,
O'er the meadows clear,
To meet the morn on the hills, my dear.

The breeze plays light through the forest scene,
The lowlands wear their livery green,
And the fishes glide,
Through the purling tide,
That runs its flowery banks between;
Come, nothing is there
That need to be fear;
Haste—haste with me o'er the mead, my dear.

Borne on the zephyrs' wings of the morn,
The lily, the bee winds his thrilling horn,
And fondles on those flowers
That ought to be ours
In wreathes round thy chrystal forehead worn:
Then hasten thee here,
Where I'm waiting near,
To crown thee—Queen of May—my Dear.

FITZ EUSTACE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ADDRESS TO MAY.

Hail! lovely May, fairest daughter of Spring,
From thy roseate urn o'er creation fling,
Thy fragrant flowers, (scatter'd here and there),
Yielding sweet odours to the atmosphere.
Oh! come thou Goddess of celestial birth,
And in green mantle clothe thy mother earth!
At thy approach the feather'd tribes doth sing,
With music sweet, that makes the welkin ring!
At thy approach the blossoms crown the trees,
And fling their odours to the passing breeze;
All nature feels and owns thy genial sway;
All nature greets thee—smiling virgin May.
Oh! walk thou forth o'er plains and valleys low,
Oh! search the sides of brooks that gently flow,
With fairest flowers, that nod their heads to drink
And bend o'er the exhilarating brink;
Where wanton zephyrs, unmolested stray,
On silken wings to waft their sweets away!
Oh! with Ceres walk thou o'er the plains,
To ease the weary labourer of his pains;
Oh, give fertility to the barren soil—
Oh, make the hind rejoice beneath his toil,
Thou—lovely May! fairest of the three,
Thou, smiling Goddess of fertility—
Clothe the vales with fragrant flowers o'er,
And fan the zephyrs with a gentle shower:
In green savannas where thy works are seen,
They bound the eyes a level space of green;
There fleecy tribes the lambkins skip and play,
And gambol in thy merry course—sweet May!
Then come, thou Goddess of celestial birth,
And throw thy mantle o'er the teeming Earth!

FARMER'S BOY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MIRTH.

Come rosy mirth,
Of matchless worth,
With all thy smiling graces come;
Haste! haste to me,
On car of glee,
Without thee, life is wearisome.

With cloudless brow,
Approach thee now,
In blooming, vernal, fetters bound;
No chains of care,
Are pendant there,
And gladness through thy train resound.

For peace is thine,
Thou nymph divine,
Thy winning charms of gaiety,
With smiles of love,
Forever rove,
Through regions of variety.

Then haste again,
With joyous train,
And let my heart with rapture greet,
Thy smiling power,
From rosy bower,
And every wrinkled care defeat.

Yes—lovely mirth,
Of matchless worth,
With all thy winning graces come;
Haste, haste to me,
On car of glee,
Without thee life is wearisome. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

"Oh! father, I'll tell you, and news you will hear,
(No flower until now did it bear.)
You know the fine rose-tree you gave me last year,
Which I nurs'd with such patience and care;
On the dear little flower, Oh! I gaz'd with delight,
As I saw it so beauteously grow;
Not e'en was I willing to leave it at night,
When to bed you desir'd me to go."

"'Twas the first that appear'd, and I little did think
It would leave its own dear parent stem,
Nor yet from the buds which grew near it would shrink,
When so young—but it even left them:
Then say, will the buds that at present remain,
Thus bloom, and then wither away!
Or, will they not always their beauty retain,
And not fall like my rose to decay?"

"Ah! no—my dear child, they may bloom fresh indeed,
And scatter their perfume around;
But the rough sweeping wind is coming with speed,
And will level them all to the ground:
Now gather the leaves up, though faded and dead,
And devoid of all beauty, you'll find,
That although every spark of vitality's fled,
Their fragrance yet lingers behind.

"And thou, with thy childhood's young bud it may be,
It may bloom like thy favourite rose,
With others in sweetness and loveliness vie,
And its virtues and charms may disclose—
But age, with long age comes on creeping apace,
And its fell blast so dreary and bleak,
Thy form will disrobe of each mantling grace,
And blanch the sweet blush of thy cheek.

"Then, live so, that when thou art laid in the tomb,
And thy season of loveliness past,
When thy gay youthful beauties no longer shall bloom,
Thy virtues forever shall last—
Now return to thy rose-tree, and young as thou art,
On reflection thou clearly wilt see,
That the rose can a powerful lesson impart,
Which applies both to you and to me." EDGAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To S—— M——.

How soon those silver hours have flown,
Which cling to memory's parting zone;
How fair the morn of friendship seemed—
How fair its lovely rainbow beamed;
It was a flash, so young and pale
As starlight on the cold night sail;
But, like the cold—cold dew of night,
Those joys have vanish'd from love's sight,
And left the bosom's warmest care,
To live, or die—or perish there.
And why this change—where hearts were made
To love in soul, what eyes survey'd:
Was it that cold neglect, or scorn,
Nipp'd the young blossom e'er 'twas born?
Was it that Woman's soul was weak,
Or love that which it fancies sweet?
Or, say!—Was it affection's meteor birth,
That pure, soft, mild ray of earth,
That withers in its earliest bloom,
To change its cradle for the tomb?
Go—go!—I doted much upon that lip,
Its nectar'd poison others sip;
And I—the fondest, earliest friend,
With thee—no more sweets can blend,
Since it is so—since others share
The kiss that chased my every care;
Why go—and yet, however stern
Dull fate's decree, thou it soon discern,
That heart that loved with such excess
Can break, if forced to live with less. HENRY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Valley of Death—Inscribed to Ellen.

Valley of Death! that name how dread,
How much we fear that vale to tread;
How much we strive that path to shun,
Yet find at length it can't be done;
How fly we all to human pow'r,
To lengthen out the living hour;
How much dislike to leave this sphere,
Yet know that grief awaits us here.

Valley of Death! how sweet that sound,
How fair that path to peace profound;
Oh, how divine! that Heavenly way
That opes the golden gates of day,
Where Jesus, our blest Saviour's gone,
And bids us lay our burthens down;
That path that leads to Heavenly ease,
And realms of everlasting peace.
Newtown, Delaware county. BRANDYWINE BARD.

The following beautiful Lines are copied from the Cincinnati Advertiser. They are worthy a place along with the productions of Percival and Brooks, and it will afford no small gratification to a number of our readers, to know they are from an admired poet, who has frequently favoured us, under the signature of D.

SONG.—Tune—*Hail to the Chief.*

Hail to the ever-green isle of the ocean,
Long may it flourish the gem of the sea;
Beat ev'ry heart here with patriot emotion,
As we pledge to our saint in the land of the free:
Blest be his honour'd name,
Long may the noble flame
Which Erin once circl'd in glory now fled;
Still in each patriot breast,
In all its pride confess'd,
Burning in splendour o'er millions yet spread!

And hail to the bright-coming day, when our island
Shall rise in her might like the storm on the wave,
When liberty, echo'd from valley and highland,
Shall light up its flame in the hearts of the brave:
Lo to the coming day,
When in the battle fray,
The genius of freedom each soul shall inspire,
When ev'ry heart shall be,
Glowing with liberty,
Each eye be illum'd with liberty's fire!

And hail to the bright op'ning dawn of that nation,
Columbia! the land where dear liberty reigns,
Of nations exalted, the proudest in station,
Where the freeman deplores, but is freed from his chains:
Long may it flourish free,
Bright be its destiny,
The beacon of freedom to lighten the world,
Erin yet catch the beam,
O'er her in splendour stream,
And her 'sunburst'* in glory be proudly unfurled!

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* *The fanciful name of the ancient Irish standard.*

THE MORALIST.

Mercy is one of the most amiable and Godlike of all the Christian virtues, being that temper and disposition by which we, in a most eminent degree, resemble, and bear the image of the blessed God, as exhibited in his Son, Christ Jesus, who forgave us ten thousand talents, and who is merciful, even to the evil and unthankful. It is written for our instruction, that they "shall have judgment without mercy, who shew no mercy"—"with the merciful, God will show himself merciful; and blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain the mercy of God."

Though our mercy, to be truly Christian, must be as extensive as the race of man, *yet will* it be shewn, in the first instance, and in the most conspicuous manner, to those whom God and nature have connected most intimately with us—to our families, our relatives and friends: For, it would be but mockery and deceit, and not mercy, to pity and assist strangers, while those of our own household, kindred and friends, are disregarded and in misery.

Our Christian brethren, likewise, those of the household of the faithful, claim a peculiar part in our "bowels of mercy." If one member suffer, all should suffer with it; hence are we to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. But, at the same time, we are not to overlook, in our mercy, our unrepentant brethren—those who are yet in the bondage of sin, and in the gall of bitterness. They constitute proper objects and sure tests of a merciful disposition; their state and condition is one in the highest degree miserable, and which loudly demands our pity. They are our fellow creatures; they are children of the same common Father; they are our neighbours, whom we are called upon to love even as ourselves. It may, therefore, be depended upon, that those who have no pity for sinners, but who despise, contemn and hate them, extending not towards them the offices of love, are strangers to Christian mercy.

A merciful disposition shines forth with greatest lustre and advantage, when it pities and forgives, as it is wont to do, those who, by injurious treatment to ourselves, are wholly at our mercy, and upon whom we have it fully in our power to satiate our revenge, and when we may do so even under the colour of justice. This is, indeed, Godlike mercy; and, unless we do practise it, we know that we have not forgiveness from our heavenly father.

It belongs, however, to Christian wisdom and prudence, to judge as to the manner in which such acts of mercy are to be extended. That lenity which would prompt us to give up our rights on all occasions to lawless men, is not mercy, but would often lead to mischievous consequences; it would often tend to harden sinners in their vices, and embolden them to treat others as they have done us, with hopes of impunity. By forgiving a man who attempts my life, I may be accessary to the murder of another; by pardoning and giving liberty to the robber whom I have caught breaking into my house, and stealing my goods, I embolden him to rob my neighbour. Nor is it in all cases proper nor prudent for a man to forgive personal injuries, without inflicting salutary and legal punishment. Acts of lenity and mercy to offenders should always consist with a proper concern for the public good and our own personal safety. Christian mercy, notwithstanding, exercises pity towards the authors of injuries, labours for their repentance, and joys in the hope of their future and eternal welfare. It will never admit of *cruelty* nor *revenge* against an offender. If his crime will admit of it, it is willing to forgive, upon proper marks of repentance. If punishment be absolutely necessary, it would have it to be of the mildest and most gentle nature that circumstances will admit of, and abhors to employ any punishment which has not for its object the security of society and the reformation of the criminal, having nothing at heart but the interest of society, honour and justice, and, like God, *taking no pleasure in the misery of sinners!*

Ample room is also afforded for the display of mercy in the exaction of debts. If the debtor is fallen into poverty by accidents or misfortune, it will bear with him, if able; or, if able, and circumstances allow will remit part, or even the whole of the debt; or, if he be even bankrupt by his own faults, and, therefore, justly deserves to suffer, yet, it will consider the circumstances of his innocent family and connexions, and will remit what it can on this behalf.

It need scarce be added here, that a merciful disposition is one of the most amiable and endearing accomplishments in man, and stands the fairest chance of rendering him universally beloved by his fellow creatures.

Let us then "as the elect of God, holy and beloved, put on bowels of mercy!"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

For the Benefit of rural 'Squires, Academical Smarts, Military Petits Maitres, Jemmy Cits, Coquetish old Ladies, and gallanting old Beaux,

Will shortly be Published,

BODILY COMPLIMENTS;

OR,

A Treatise on all kinds of Congees, Curtsies, Bows, Scrapes, Cringes, Claps, Caresses, &c. &c.

CONTAINING:

1st. Observations and Criticisms on all the forms of corporal obeisance now in vogue at every assembly.

2d. Reflections on hugs, &c.

3d. A Dissertation on smiles, simpers, ogles, and glances.

4th. Animadversions on the modern use of the fan, sword, and snuff box.

5th. Remarks on the talents of some of the most debonnir beaux and belles of the age.

6th. A dissuasive against all obsequious formalities at Church, between gentlemen and ladies, of whatever denomination, shewing them to be egregiously absurd and impertinent.

7th. Proposals for the better regulation of that ever fashionable ceremony—the kiss.

8th. Rules whereby a person of a tolerable genius may, in six weeks time, without the help of a master, make himself a perfect adept in these genteel accomplishments.

9th. General directions for the graceful adjustment of the limbs, upon all occasions.

With several other various particulars.

By Peter Rigadoon.

N. B. The whole is to be illustrated with a variety of copper-plates, representing the various positions, postures, and attitudes, becoming a proficient in this polite faculty.

BACHELOR'S BLUNDERS.

I will not venture to assert, Messrs. Printers, that I have always been in the right. On the contrary I do not believe there is a single bit of infallibility about me. I have aimed through a life of no inconsiderable length, and marked by not a few vicissitudes, to do the best I could for myself and others, and if I have failed, the error has been of the head not of the heart. It can scarcely be called a singularity not to have been married

My looking-glass tells me, as far as I am competent to judge, I possess a good regular set of features, a moderately delicate form, and my mother used to say, I had quite as much wit as any of the Pinch family; all these matters I have kept as articles of most religious faith; and in reviewing my past life, in their light I can never bring myself to allow that any thing but my own individual fiat and the sober agency of my judgment, caused the final issue of all my social tilts with the gentlemen, which for number, equal those which the oldest bachelor in the country can boast of.

In our town of Harrowich we had a fashion when I was a girl, of courting by moonlight to the sound of jingling sleigh bells, and behind a pair of spirited bays. I loved a sprightly jockey of a fellow once, but he spoiled all by driving me to the cross roads one evening with the horse all the way on a gallop, something whispered in my ear a couplet of the old ballad,

A man that drives his horses hard,
May chance to drive his wife.

I was 'not at home' the next time he called, and as he saw me at the window he took the hint.

I chose never to keep a man in suspense an hour after I had determined not to have him for a husband, if he offered himself. I made my calculations according to my own ideas of propriety in their general behaviour. One came to see me constantly, and said nothing about love. I concluded not to wait any longer; though I had no real objection to him, I dismissed him. Another offered himself, hand and heart; after an acquaintance of three weeks; I told him to go about his business, he had neither common prudence nor common judgment. And a third was forever telling me how many conquests he had made.—I told him at last that I had sufficiency of his company, and desired him to be particular to mention in his future narrations to others, that my heart was not among the number of those which had fallen victims to his seducive powers. To pass over as many affairs in which I was engaged, with all the variety of beaux, from the starched and mincing dandy of the holiday ball-room, to the solemn and tongueless, and half-shaved dudgeon of the farm-house, I come to an adventure of no common occurrence. I was engaged to be married to a young merchant; my wedding clothes were ready; he was a gentleman who set a high value on his taste; he wanted me to wear a blue sash; I preferred a white one; he got in a pet about it, and I concluded I had at last got sight of a cloven foot. I proposed that instead of pumps he should wear boots, he did not like the interference. Surely I thought a bad rule that don't work both ways. I put off the time; took a second thought about the matter and broke off the match. A man that sets himself up as a lord at the threshold will be a tyrant in the house. I never blamed myself for the step.

Once I listened to a fop of a fellow, who wore ruffles and blue broadcloth; he spent dollars where he should only have paid cents. I let him off. Another used to come to my father's house with his dog and gun, they wanted me to listen to him, but I told him that one who bestowed so large a portion of his affection on dogs had not enough left for a wife; I rejected him. A third suitor was in the habit of swearing, politely to be sure; I could not but think such a one had no business to be a father. He got his walking papers.

In fine, with a tolerable fortune, and some beauty, through inability to find one tolerable unobjectionable man, I remain in single life. Happy in the recollection, that if to be single is to err, my error grew out of misfortune.

BELINDA PINCH.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following has before been in print, but there is a quaintness of thought, and shrewdness of expression about it, which may again render it not unacceptable to those who think that brevity is the soul of wisdom as well as of wit. The Lacedæmonian satirist would doubtless be much amazed to learn, that "the world is growing honest," and be ready to exclaim, "then is dooms-day near." But, nevertheless, however well the picture might have answered in its day, none will pretend to deny but that it is a little too overcharged to suit the tenor of the present "improved state of the times."

"Honesty has fled from the world, and Sincerity is fallen asleep. Piety has hidden herself, and Justice cannot find the way. The Helper is not at home, and Charity lies sick. Benevolence is under arrest, and Faith is nearly extinguished. The Virtues go begging, and Truth has long since been buried. Credit is turned crazy, and Conscience is nailed on the wall."

"Patientia vincit omnia. Patience overcomes all things."

SPRING.—How beautiful is creation, and how wise and beneficent are the works of Providence! Well may we make this exclamation at the present season—when the bright orb of day darts his glorious rays upon the earth, dispelling the damps and fogs of winter, and resuscitating animated nature. There is nothing to which the life of man has been compared more aptly than to that of the seasons—their various changes of heat and cold—of storm and calm, resembling his tumultuous life. At one time his imagination is dark and gloomy—passion rankles in his breast—and while he is on the verge of venting his malignant influence, some kindly passion rises in opposition and quells the threatening storm.

Were we to take the seasons, and their operation upon nature for our guide, it would be well for us. To prepare at one time of life for another, so that when the winter of old age should come upon us, we would not be left desolate. Much preparation is necessary to make that dreary season comfortable, when the vanities of the world cease to please, and when the most of our former associates are slumbering in the dust. Some think it is not worth while to prepare for the uncertain event of old age; this they will regret, should they arrive at it. At any rate, the practice of virtue cannot injure them—and it is equally commendable at all ages.

GAMING.

In gaming, Judge Blackstone says, the several parties engaged cast lots to determine upon whom the ruin shall at present fall, that the rest may be saved a little longer. Taken in any light, this is an offence of the most alarming nature, tending, by necessary consequence, to promote public idleness, theft and debauchery, among those of a lower class; and, among persons of a superior rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden ruin and desolation of ancient and opulent families, and abandoned prostitution of every principle of honour and virtue, and too often hath ended in self-murder. To this passion every valuable consideration has been made sacrifice; and it is a passion which has lamentably prevailed in our own country, and which we seem to have derived from our ancestors, the ancient Germans; who, according to the account given of them by Tacitus, were bewitched with the spirit of play to a most exorbitant degree.—'They addict themselves,' says he, 'to dice (which is wonderful) when sober, and as a serious employment, with such a mad desire of winning or losing, that when stripped of every thing else, they will stake at last their liberty and their very selves. The loser goes into a voluntary slavery, and though younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffers himself to be bound and sold. And this perseverance in so bad a cause they call the point of honour.' One would think (says Blackstone) that Tacitus was describing a modern Englishman. Against a spirit so frantic, laws can be of little avail, because the same false sense of honour that prompts a man to sacrifice himself, will deter him from appealing to a magistrate. Yet it is proper that restricting and protecting laws should be enacted, and that they should be publicly announced and repeatedly inculcated, if possible to preserve the unwary, if not to reclaim those who are on the brink of ruin.

Father le Compte, in his travels in China, says, 'Gaming is equally prohibited among the common people and the Mandarins; and yet this does not hinder their playing, and frequently losing all they have—their lands, houses, children, and even their wives, which are all sometimes laid on a single card. Shakspeare says, 'keep a *gamester* from his dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.' Lord Bacon says, 'a *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is.' And Addison says, 'could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores; his slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves.'

VANITY OF VANITIES.

It is mortifying to human pride to hear the confessions of a man who has passed through the flowery fields and enchanting paths of life; but finds at last that the words of the *wise man* are alas! too true. Lord Chesterfield is universally known as a man of education, wealth, rank, and accomplishments; who, possessing all the means of unsanctified enjoyment, and availing himself of all the means he possessed, was better prepared than almost any other man, to make a just estimate of the pleasures of life. At the conclusion of his gay career, he looks back upon the scenes he had passed, and exclaims:

"I have run the silly rounds of business and of pleasure, and I have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and consequently, know their futility and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is truly very low; whereas, those who have not experienced always over-rate them.—They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled with their glare. But I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pullies and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machine. I have seen and smelt the tallow candles, which illuminate the whole decoration, to the astonishment and admiration of an ignorant multitude. When I reflect back upon what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself, that all that frivolous hurry, and bustle, and pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams, which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose for the sake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation which most people boast of? No—for I really cannot help it. I bear it—because I must bear it, whether I will or no—and think of nothing but killing time, now he is become mine enemy. It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage the remainder of the journey."

COLLECTANEA.

ON THE LOVE OF FAME.

Distinction is so pleasing to the pride of man, that a great part of the pain and pleasure of life arises from the gratification or disappointment of an incessant wish for superiority. Proportionate to the prevalence of this love of praise, is the variety of means by which its attainment is attempted. Every man, however hopeless his pretensions may appear to all but himself, has some project by which he hopes to rise to reputation; some art, by which he imagines that the notice of the world will be attracted; some quality, good or bad, which discriminates him from the common herd of mortals, and by which others may be persuaded to love, or compelled to fear him. The ascents of honour, however steep, never appear inaccessible; he who despairs to scale the precipices, by which valour and learning have conducted their favourites, discovers some by-path, or easier acclivity, which, though it cannot bring him to the summit, will yet enable him to overlook those with whom he is now contending for eminence, and we seldom require more to the happiness of the present hour, than to surpass him that stands next before us.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is much more equally divided than some of us imagine. One man may possess most of the materials, but little of the thing; another may possess much of the thing but very few of the materials. In this particular view of it, happiness has been beautifully compared to the manna in the desert, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack: therefore, to diminish envy, let us consider not what others possess, but what they enjoy; mere riches may be the gift of lucky accident or blind chance, but happiness must be the result of prudent preference and rational design; the highest happiness then can have no other foundation than the deepest wisdom; and the happiest fool is only as happy as he knows how to be.

MARSHAL NEY.

This brave, but ill fated general, in the retreat from Moscow, had recourse to every manœuvre that the most extraordinary courage and talents could effect. Passing over an unknown country, he marched with his troops drawn up in the form of a square, and constantly repelled with success, the attacks of six thousand Cossacks, who every moment charged furiously upon him to compel him to surrender. His retreat was one of the most beautiful operations of the campaign. When he passed the Dnieper, all his troops were in despair, and every one considered himself lost. His staff eagerly sought him to receive his orders. To their great surprise, he was found couched beneath a ridge of snow, and attentively examining a chart. The calmness of their chief in circumstances of so much danger, immediately dissipated their fears, and inspired them with confidence and hope.

SIR THOMAS MORE

Was so remarkably attentive to the education of his daughters, and brought them up with such strict attention to every thing that can charm or be admired in a female, that the *School of More* was praised no less for its novelty, than the accomplishments of its pupils. Erasmus, from whom we derive these particulars, and who was often an inmate of that delightful society, greatly captivated with the easy manners, the animated conversation, and extraordinary accomplishments of these young ladies, could not help owning himself a complete convert to More's sentiments of female education. Yet, while he admired their improvement, and shared in the pleasures so diffused, he could not help remarking to his friend, one day, how severe a calamity it would be, if, by any of those fatalities to which the human race is liable, such accomplished beings, whom he had so painfully and successfully laboured to improve, should be snatched away!—"If they are to die," replied More, without hesitation, "I would rather have them die well informed, than ignorant." This reply, continues Erasmus, reminded me of a saying of Phocion, whose wife, as he was about to drink the poison, according to his sentence, exclaimed, "Ah! my husband, you die innocent!" "And would you, my wife," he rejoined, "rather have me die guilty?"

CONVERSATION.

Perhaps there is nothing in which people err so egregiously, as in the manner of carrying on a conversation. Many value themselves on their superior worth, talents and information; whether this complaisant opinion of their worth be proper or not, there is often an *eagerness* to be *attended* to, that defeats the purpose of being either instructive or agreeable. To hear an *equal* part in conversation, without committing violence on the *self-love* of others, to allow that *reciprocity* of discourse that gives to every one an opportunity of being heard, and which is the great charm of Society, is the effect of that beautiful, yet indescribable *something*, which we have agreed to term GOOD BREEDING. And to the really well bred requires good sense, which enables us to enter into the characters and sentiments of others, and to contribute our proper portion to the instructive pleasures of general conversation.

There is no one thing that is so important to a young man that is just entertaining on the stage of life, as the choice of company; every thing in a great measure depends upon that. The dashing rakes and dissipated fops may have their allurements, but above all things, young men beware of them. They entice but to ruin, and he who is weak enough to be led into their snares may be sure of meeting with nothing but disappointment chagrin and the loss of health, and an empty purse. Therefore, it is of the greatest consequence, to choose suitable companions to associate with.

Many imagine that they shall not be considered gentlemen without they swear roundly, drink down their bottle of wine, and smoke their dozen of segars at a sitting; but, mistaken, young [illegible] beware how you indulge in such pernicious tion; for depend upon it, if you are led on thus by degrees into vice, your fame, fortune and health, will pay dear for your folly. In *drunken revels and noisy carousals*, you may make the moments of time appear to pass with swiftness, but recollect that every fleeting moment brings you nearer to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Gentlemen,—In some of your former numbers, you have expressed a determination not to make your paper a vehicle for religious controversy.—I should be one of the last to disturb that determination; and in the short letter which I am about to address you, I am not doing so. That has already been done by your correspondent, who signs himself C. B. in your last paper. Having, then, admitted his letter, I think I have a claim upon your honesty, as well as impartiality, to permit me to correct his misrepresentations; unless, indeed, (which I cannot imagine,) you wish to propagate error, rather than truth. But not to waste more time in preface, I proceed at once to the only point in C. B's. letter which I shall at present touch upon.

"There are some things (says C. B.) which we show a reluctance to believe. And why?—because we cannot fully comprehend them. * * * *Some* cannot believe in the existence of three persons united in one, *because* they cannot comprehend it. Others cannot believe in the incarnation of the Son of God, *because* they cannot comprehend the *motive* of the union between his divine and human natures, &c. &c."

Now, if all this is intended to refer to professed unbelievers in the Scriptures, my observations will not apply; but if, as is evident from the whole tenor of C. B's. letter, he aims a blow at Unitarians—at those who, like myself, prefer the word of God, which says, "Thou shalt have no other God but me"—"Besides me there is *no* God"—"To us there is but *one* God, the Father, &c."—to the traditions of men which would teach us "that the Father is God—the Son is God, and the Holy Ghost is God, and yet there are not *three* Gods, but *one* God"—why, then, I tell C. B. (and neither the space which I have prescribed myself, nor my own inclinations, permit me to use unnecessary circumlocutions) his assertions are not founded in truth! Unitarians do *not* disbelieve "the existence of three persons united in one" merely *because* "they cannot comprehend it; but because the Holy Scriptures do not teach such a doctrine, or any thing like it. They *do not* profess to disbelieve "the incarnation of the Son of God *because* they cannot comprehend the motive of the union between his divine and human natures," but *because* Jesus Christ, the Evangelists, and Apostles, say nothing at all of the matter; and because, all that Jesus says of himself, and all that the Evangelists and Apostles say of him, lead to a directly opposite conclusion.

I have now done. Nothing will induce me, Messrs. Editors, to trouble you afresh on the subject, unless you admit another letter from C. B. or some one else, in justification of his sentiments; in that case, I shall rely with as much confidence as in the present, that you will "hear me again on this matter;" though I would suggest, that as there is a publication in this city professedly devoted to religious subjects, and where controversy is not excluded, that would be a proper place to discuss questions of this sort. I refer to "The Christian," a weekly paper, published every Saturday. There I am ready to meet C. B. again; though, at parting, I would advise him, if he really understands the subject on which he writes, to avoid misrepresentation. These tricks are too stale to pass "now-a-days." If he does not understand them, he had better not write at all.

I am, Messrs. Editors,

Your's, BEREUS.

From the Democratic Press of Monday.

Yesterday morning it was whispered abroad that the Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD had arrived in this city, and was to preach at one of the Methodist Churches. We received the information a little before nine o'clock, and immediately went to the Union Church, where he was to preach. With some difficulty we made our way into the church, by degrees got into the gallery, and at length found ourselves very comfortably stowed away in one of the window seats. As the hungry children of Israel gathered and fed upon the Manna from Heaven showered down in the sandy deserts of Arabia, so pressed and thronged together our citizens to taste of the bread of life: and as the Israelites hastened in multitudes to bend their bodies and slake their thirst, when Moses smote the rock, so did our men, women and children crowd to the House of the living God, to drink of the waters of righteousness, poured fourth in streams, copious and sparkling, from the lips of his servant.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, Mr. Summerfield and Mr. Sergeant ascended into the pulpit—The one about two or three and twenty years of age, and the other several years younger: both of them interestingly youthful in their appearance.—

The Church was crowded, and at least as many people went away as found admittance. There were many listeners outside, inclining their ears in the hollows of their hands to catch the sounds of the preacher's voice. It is a voice of much sweetness, mildness and distinctness, although not of powerful compass. Its under tones are peculiarly soft and touching. The language of Mr. Summerfield is perfectly natural; there is nothing forced or strained. It abounds in imagery of the most chaste and beautiful character, and is enriched with the happiest Scriptural illustrations. His actions are appropriate and graceful. In his prayer for the conversion of the Heathen, and the extension of the lines, and the strengthening of the stakes of the church, he most eloquently invoked the blessing of God upon the labours of the Missionary: "Give to him O God," said he, "give to him the Courage of the Lion, the Patience of the Ox, the Wisdom of the Serpent, and the harmlessness of the Dove, that thousands and tens of thousands of Idolaters, and millions of Heathens—yea so that every knee, shall bow to Jesus."

His text was from Psalms 122, vs. 6. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee." After a beautiful sketch of the life of David and the loving kindness of the Lord to him and to his family, and to the tribes which remained faithful to him; the Preacher proceeded to apply the words of the text to the Christian Church, and more particularly to that portion of it of which he is a member. This was done with much force, fidelity and felicity of expression. We ardently wish that our memory would enable us to impress the public with something like a faithful representation of this sermon; but all our faculties were so enchained and occupied that we despair of giving a correct idea even of our own feelings, moulded and fashioned as they were by the Preacher.

The prosperity of the Church must not be judged by its numbers merely, or the mosques of [illegible] Mahomet would be found more [illegible] than the places of worship occupied by [illegible] of the Lamb. Nor shall worldly honors be the measure of its prosperity, although it be worthy of all honor, and that kings should be its nursing fathers and queens its nursing mothers. Worldly honors should follow, not be followed by the church. Its division into sects, all seeking after a blissful immortality, was compared to the march of the tribes going to the land of Canaan; each tribe had a different banner, but all were directing their course to the promised land. The Minister then began to expatiate on what does constitute the prosperity of the church, and first of its *Spirituality*. "God, said he, is a spirit, and must be worshipped in Spirit and in Truth. Ministers of the Gospel should not be dealers out of words, but of bread—the Bread of Life. A zealous and an anxious Minister is always conscious when his preaching edifies. It does not rebound upon him, but it sinks into the heart of his hearers like the dew of heaven into the thirsty earth."

He next enlarged upon *Purity*, as one of the evidences of Prosperity. In this part of his discourse, Mr. Summerfield said they should bear in mind the advice of one of the Fathers of the church, and preach their doctrine and experience—their practice and discipline. Tribes of Israel, and the followers of the ancient philosophers were known by their badges and their outward ornaments; but the distinguishing characteristic of a Christian, is neither badge nor outward ornament. It resides in the heart and it is thus made known by the founder of the Church; "By *this* shall men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." How different, how very different, a scene has the Church too often presented. It has been as an arena; its members rushing upon one another like Roman gladiators. The members of the church should be as the members of a family, and then "love beameth from the countenance—shineth from the eyes—droppeth from the mouth—stretch with the hands, and moveth in the feet."

The preacher then enlarged upon *extension* of its boundaries and enlargement on every side, where there is spirituality, as another evidence of the prosperity of the Church. Speaking of the enlargement of the Methodist church, he stated its increase in the last four years at 65,000 additional members; among these, said he, how many brands were plucked from the fire, yet—"Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, O Lord be the glory."

Mr. Summerfield was fifty minutes preaching, yet the stillness, the listening eagerness, the anxiety to hear was not at all abated when he had concluded his sermon. We beg to be understood as being deeply conscious how imperfectly our recollection and language do justice to the eloquence, the stile, and gracefulness with which our eyes, and ears, and hearts were yesterday delighted.

☞ We understand that Mr. Summerfield has gone on to Baltimore, to attend the Conference now holding there

LA FAYETTE.

We think it now reduced to a certainty, says the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, that La Fayette, excluded as he has been from the chamber of French Deputies, will make this land of freedom his future residence. This was the only apology that he made for not complying with our invitation. We trust and hope, that the noble soul who fought our battles, will take its flight to Washington's in the regions of glory, from the very soil which he shed his blood to defend, amidst the cheering benedictions of millions of freemen, and the prayers of a grateful people.

Why beams Mount Vernon with a sudden blaze!
Another hero moves in all his rays;
Unto these shades our honored guest repairs,
To lay aside his pains and hoary hairs;
To seek the quiet slumbers of the just,
And rise immortal from the mould'ring dust.

The following interesting anecdotes, which we copy from the Essex Register, will be read with pleasure by every admirer of that early friend to American freedom, La Fayette. They present too the character of John Q Adams, in a light, which is calculated to give it new lustre in the eyes of his fellow citizens.

"When this distinguished friend of our country was obliged to fly from France, and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land, where they were without resources, Madame La Fayette addressed a letter to our distinguished countryman, John Q. Adams, at that time Minister at the Hague, representing her destitute situation. Mr. Adams immediately supplied her from funds of the United States then in his hands, and reported the fact to President Washington, who expressed to Mr. Adams his warmest approbation of the appropriation he had made.

During the campaign of Bonaparte against Russia, Col. de Tracy, whose brother married the daughter of La Fayette, was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia.—Mr. Adams, then Minister at St. Petersburg, knowing the connection of Col. de Tracy with the family of La Fayette made application for the exchange of the Colonel, or permission for him to reside in some other part of the Russian dominions. The Russian Government were so exasperated against the French, that they refused to comply with Mr. Adams' request. But he was not discouraged, with a single attempt, but persevered, until he succeeded in procuring permission for Col. de Tracy to reside in St. Petersburg, on Mr. Adams' own guarantee that he should not quit that city. These, and several other circumstances, have secured Mr. Adams the most solid friendship of the family of La Fayette."

Importance of the United States.—Under this head, a Liverpool paper gives the following concise view of the United States:—There are half a million of Scholars at the public schools throughout the United States, and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees. There are about twelve hundred students at the medical student at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students at law. There are about ten thousand physicians, and upwards of six thousand lawyers. There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand places of clergymen. About four thousand four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts. Between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the United States. A thousand newspapers are published. There was more than one hundred steam boats comprising more than four thousand tons, navigating the Mississippi. The vessels of the U. S. by sea, perform their voyages, on an average, in one third less time than English. There are five thousand post offices and eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnpike roads.—There are three thousand legislators.

Slavery in the British West Indies.

Earl Bathurst in the British house of Lords, and Mr. Canning in the Commons, have introduced this subject. The following are the provisions for the amelioration of the Slave condition:

1. The use of the whip is to be utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.

2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proven and recorded.

3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the negroes by the appointment of two bishops with regular clergy under them.

4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.

5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings; the money so placed to be sacred in all cases from the master's grasp.

6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases except when the life of a white person is involved.

7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission or that of his wife or child; and thus the father may become the instrument of liberty to his offspring.

With respect to the Slave Trade, the French government had agreed to admit a mutual right of search, if the punishment was to be made severe. The American Government had formerly made the trade piracy and now had admitted a mutual right of search; by which British ships might visit American as well as British ships concerned in the trade; but upon this condition, that British ships should be sent for condemnation to a British tribunal, and American ships to a tribunal of their own countrymen.

BLOODY BATTLE IN AFRICA.

The brig Elizabeth, arrived at Barbadoes, from Africa, gives an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives, and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English settlement in that neighbourhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and, in one of these, had seized a British Sergeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most horrid manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered to the English flag, Sir C. M'Carthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed into three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers: before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he and those with him, were either massacred or made prisoners; and from the blood thirsty character of the enemy, it is feared the first of these disasters has befallen them, and under circumstance of aggravated cruelty.—Although 14 days had elapsed after the departure of this Expedition, no intelligence of Sir Charles or the Merchants had reached the Cape when the Elizabeth left that coast. It has been surmised, that the Ashantees had been instigated to their late ill conduct by some foreign traders in the neighbouring district, on account of the exertions of the British in intercepting the African Slave Trade.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

An incident of an affecting and impressive nature lately occurred at the Old Bailey, which too strikingly illustrates the moral unfitness of the fictions and formalities of British law. A man charged on five indictments with uttering forged notes, plead guilty. The recorder expressed a hope that he would not persist in this plea, as if he did, sentence of death must be passed upon him; and advised him to pursue a different course. The prisoner replied, "I am aware of my awful eternity, therefore I fear to utter a falsehood. If mercy cannot be extended here, I hope to receive it from my creator." The recorder proposed that the trial should stand for the next day, in order that the prisoner might have time to consider, but he firmly expressed his determination of persisting in the plea of guilty. His life will probably pay the penalty of his adherence to truth. A lie is the price at which a culprit is admitted to all the chicaneries of law, a scruple of conscience is fatal; but let him utter a falsehood, and the subtleties of the law offer a thousand chances to escape. There is indeed, something shockingly anomalous in these proceedings—it makes a part of the Judge's duty, whose office is to investigate truth, to exhort the accused to tell a lie; if, as in the case before us, he shudders at the thought of adding a falsehood to his near account of sin; if, on the brink of eternity, he spurns the baseness of a lie, the organ of justice lends all the weight of its authority, exerts every topic of persuasion, holding out hope and fear to induce him to alter his righteous purpose. The witness and Jury, sworn to truth, hear the judge deliberately recommending a lie—and the Judge, in so doing, is only discharging his duty. Is not this, to use the words of Montesquieu "destroying the morals of a people, to preserve their customs!"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF BANKS.

The deflagration of the Bank notes of Kentucky, (says the Salem Observer,) proved that they were but "dust and ashes." The editor of the Connecticut Mirror, indulges in the following amusing speculations on the chemical character of the Banks themselves, in a notice of the Chemical Bank recently established at New-York.

"Most banks are laboratories and most of their officers financial chemists. We mean no disrespect to either—none to the art which the learned call science—and certainly none to that science which the unlearned call art—but to the parallel. The trials to which earths and metals and gasses are exposed in the one, and flesh and blood, credit and cash, body and breeches in the other, are similar, thought *nullum simile est idem*. One decomposes, and the other discomposes; one says a diamond is charcoal, and the other certifies that a bank bill is a dollar. Chemists precipitate, so do banks. One deals in explosion—so does the other. Indorsers might look with some interest on metal "exposed to red heat," and a Bankrupt in gaol may well pity a mouse when the breath its maker has given is exchanged for *azote*, or taken away with an air pump. But trifles turn to seriousness, and seriousness is not what this article was meant for."

Interesting Discovery.—Professor OLMSTED, of the University of North Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New Castle coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound.

The experiments already made induce the belief, that, among all substances hitherto tried for gas illumination, this article will be found the most eligible, especially for our Southern cities, where cotton seed can be obtained at a very trifling expense; and the idea is suggested that this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation. The vast quantity of seed, amounting to many millions of pounds, that annually accumulate in our cotton districts, forming a pile almost useless and sometimes noxious, would, it is thought, afford materials for illuminating almost every city in the United States.

It is expected that Mr. Olmsted will shortly make public his experiments and scientific results on this subject.

MAY DAY.

The oldest inhabitants, says the N. Y. National Advocate, do not remember to have seen so much moving as on Saturday last, at any period in the history of city affairs. There are but two cities of any note, where this custom prevails of moving on the 1st of May; New York, and our beloved grandam, the city of Amsterdam, from whom we draw our being, our order, cleanliness, and stupidity; and surely no practice could be more stupid than that of moving a whole city in one day. Such an encounter of carts and handbarrows; such clashing of jurisdiction in relation to furniture and other moveables; such moving in and out at the same moment; such smashing of glasses and china jars; cracking of card-tables and bedsteads. Such havoc among the decanters, sweet-meats and pickles—such clouds of dust, and remnants of dirt, left gratuitously by tenants. Such an army of black scrubbers and white-washers; such slopping and mopping; and above all, such swearing and painful efforts to raise the quarters rent, to appease the just demands of the landlord. Every thing is dear, difficult, and out of order; Mistresses are jaded to death; the maids fatigued to the loss of their Sunday evenings walk in Broadway, and the master ready to make his escape, and actually escaping from a scene of dirt, dust, clamour and confusion.

Poets paint May day like Flora wreathed with hyacinths and honey-suckles, when the lads and the lasses in their holiday attire, gambol on the green and dance around the May pole. Don't look for these sylvan joys in New York on that day. We have been frequently tempted to propose an alteration to the system, but we shall have the owners of real estate down upon us like the nightmare, for interfering with their rights; but *suppose* a law should be passed making the quarter days of all houses in the 1st ward expire in the month of January: the 2d ward, in the month of February; the 3d ward, in the month of March, and so on; why in one year the whole system would be changed without loss. As the city increases, the evil extends.

MURDER OF MR. JAMES CRAWFORD.

Captain Wilson, of the schr. George Washington, of this port, arrived at Havana, on the 15th inst. from Alvarado, and brought the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. James Crawford of Philadelphia. About five months since Mr. Crawford and Mr. Andrews, were despatched by the United States' Bank, to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negociations.—On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, (as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie, [about 25,000, which was taken by the robbers] they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of Capt. Murray, of the British Navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of their escort by the public authority, and an inferior guard, of 12 worthless men, badly armed, was substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon after attacked by a set of Banditti of twenty five.—Mr. Crawford was shot through the lungs, four of the party wounded, and a courier who had joined them at the moment with despatches for Capt. Murray, killed. Capt. Murray and Mr. Andrews appear to have escaped unhurt. The Banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, and being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death, but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were after some hours detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound; whether any rites of interment could have taken place, under the unfortunate circumstances, of his death, is unknown.

Weekly Compendium.

A fire broke out Thursday afternoon in a house in Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. It was extinguished before much damage was done to the building.

On the 27th, says the Buffalo Journal, the ice still extended a mile or more up the lake; but there was a prospect that the lake would be free by the 29th, the day on which the steam boat Superior is advertised to sail.

The Weather.—The Quebec Mercury of the 27th of April, mentions that on the 25th the weather was unusually warm for the season: the next day there was a cold storm, and a severe frost at night. the snow was still eighteen inches deep in the woods. The river was open from Montreal to Quebec, and four steam boats had arrived. On the 21st a vessel cleared at Quebec for sea, but she had not sailed at the latest date.

The Hon. Ninian Edwards, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, arrived at Louisville, (Ken.) on the 16th ult. on his way to his residence in Illinois.

With much pleasure we mention, says the New York Evening Post, that we have seen an extract of a letter from London, giving a favorable account of the improved state of health of our much beloved Diocesan, Bishop Hobart. He was taken to the House of Lords, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and occupied the highest seat allotted to strangers of distinction.

The Rochester paper announces that packet boats now daily depart east and west on the Canal, and the fare is so good and cheap that no one who consults economy, *can now afford to travel on foot*.

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, in remarking upon the dignified answer of Mr. Clinton to the New York committee, says:—"De Witt Clinton, from the summit of his elevation, looks down on the Legislature of New-York so far beneath him, that he scarcely can perceive them with a telescope."

The enactment of the Tariff Bill, the present session of Congress in any shape, is very questionable. Its warmest advocates however entertain a hope, that by laying a less duty upon Hemp and Iron, than that agreed upon by the House of Representatives, its passage will be secured.

A cow belonging to Mr. Lewis Reviere, of East Hartford, Con. lately brought him three calves, which at one day old weighed as follows viz: 40½ lbs. 35¾ lbs. and 33¼ lbs.—Total 109½ lbs.

The Princess of Stolberg, mother of the Countess of Albany (Widow of the Pretender, who lately died at Florence), is still living. She is ninety-three years of age, and in perfect possession of her health and faculties. She goes to all the public assemblies, and remains up all night at balls, as stoutly as the youngest of her sex.

On the 11th ult. Miss Susan Homs, of Cranston, R. I. preached in the North Baptist Meeting-house in New-Bedford, Mass. Her sermons are said to be learned and appropriate. She is a young woman, aged 24.

The bill to establish the Bank of Louisiana, has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now only waits the approval of the Governor, to become a law.

The extraordinary vessel, as regards her size, now building at the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, caught fire on the night of the 18th inst. and it is said nearly 40 feet of her length were consumed, commencing from the bow. A fire had been made to dry the vessel.

Lafayette.—The Paris Quotidienne states, that the debate in Congress having reached France, many of the Liberals were deterred from voting for the General, because of his expected visit to the United States; and that he himself, fearing that he could not delay his voyage, was indifferent as to the result.

An Independent weekly newspaper has been established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the title of "*South African Commercial Advertiser*," which is to discuss every subject except the "policy and administration of the Colonial Government."

A new Paper has been established by Mr. F. Cowdray, at Newport, Genessee county, N. Y. on the Grand Erie Canal, about 300 miles west of Albany, and 30 west of Rochester, to be called the "*Newport Patriot*."

On the 1st of May there were in the port of New-York 60 ships, 2 barques and 72 brigs.

At the late fete given by the city of Paris, 8000 individuals were entertained at dinner. The drinkables were comprised in 7000 bottles of wine, and 2,300 bowls of punch. Eighteen thousand small cakes were eaten at the desert; and 25,000 glasses of ice cream.

Miss Maria T. Warren and Miss Fanny Green are among the passengers in the Stanton arrived at New-Bedford, from the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. A pleasant summer retreat for our ladies. Such a voyage Capt. Cook took several years to consider of before venturing upon it: this age of enterprize has never been equalled.

From a statement in a Chambersburg paper it appears that several letters containing money, mailed at that place for Baltimore, some time since, have not yet reached their destination.—One of the missing letters, it is said, contained between 6 and 700 dollars. The public would do well to be cautious in transmitting money on that route, until the careless or guilty agents who have occasioned the above losses are discovered.

Captain Ward, arrived at Salem from Rio Janeiro, informs that the report of the arrival there of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, is correct. They left Rio again in all February for England, and expect to visit the U. States, before they return to their native isles. His Majesty had thrown off the costume of his own dominions, and adopted that of the Brazils. The report that the King had two wives with him is untrue. The Queen's sister accompanies her, and the whole suite consists of 12 persons. They spoke of proceeding from England to Boston.

The disputes between the Governor of Bermuda and its Legislature still continue. The N. Y. American acknowledges the receipt of late papers, in one of which there is "a flaming appeal headed in large capitals, Bermudians: Your Country!—against the tyranny of the Governor. We should not be surprised, if the Holy Allies of Europe were to draw an argument from the contiguity of this little summer isle to our free continent, and its present restlessness, against the contagion of liberal principles."

The National Intelligencer informs us, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the slave trade, (mentioned in Mr. Canning's speech,) was actually signed at London, on the 13th ultimo, between Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Huskisson, Commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British government. The Treaty, it is said, has arrived at Washington, and it is probable will be laid before the Senate, for its decision thereon, during the present Session of Congress.

GREEK FUND.

The sub-committee charged by a resolution of the 18th March last, with remitting the funds collected in aid of the Greeks, have, by the packet ship New-York, which sailed on Saturday, transmitted to Baring, Brothers and Co. £6600 sterling, purchased at the following rates:

£3695 12 6, at a premium of 8½ per cent making	$17,862 29
2904, 7 6, at 9 pr. ct. prem.	14,070 09
£6600 00 00	$31,932 29

being the whole amount in the hands of the Treasurer.

The various swords, pistols and munitions which have been received by the committee, are to be forwarded to Leghorn, by the first convenient opportunity, and placed in safe hands at the disposition of the Greek chiefs.

We observe, says the National Intelligencer, a singular misapprehension, on the part of some of our public prints, in respect to the effect of the bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives of the United States, for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. It seems to be supposed that the bill, if it become a law, is to be universally operative, and is to abolish imprisonment for debt throughout the land. The least reflection, however, will shew, that an act of the Congress of the United States, on the subject, can apply only to cases in which the Courts of the United States have cognizance, and, of course, not to cases of judgments in the Courts of the several states, which must, even should this bill pass, continue to be regulated by the laws of the States. *There is good ground to believe*, however, that the example of the general government, on this point, would be followed, at no long distance, by the governments of the several States.

We observe in a Western paper that a singular circumstance has lately occurred near Knoxville, Tenn. It appears that on a Sabbath, while a methodist congregation were at their devotions an old man half drunk, rode up to the meeting house, and vociferously called out for *Sal*, a slave of his, who was in attendance at the meeting. The girl, in obedience to the call, left the meeting-house, and went to her master. The inhuman monster beat her most unmercifully, and abused the congregation as a d—d pack of hypocrites. After he was gone one of the brethren was called on to pray, who offered up his supplications to the throne of grace, in behalf of the old man, in a fervent and pathetic manner, and concluded by saying—"but that if his day of grace was past and gone, that the Lord would mercifully no longer permit him to trouble his people."—On the following Friday, while the old man was assisting at a log rolling, in the neighbourhood, a large log, taking a different direction from where it was intended to be rolled, fell upon and crushed the poor creature to death!

LOOK OUT FOR A VILLAIN.

The Berkshire (Massachusetts) Star, cautions the public to look out for a man of the name of Sewall T. Mark, a tall fleshy person of ferocious aspect, hair entirely white, and rather long over the forehead, about 30 years of age. Mark had been employed as instructor in the school at Tyringham, and with his wife boarding at the widow Clark's, with whose daughter he eloped on the 9th inst. taking with her the property of her mother in notes to the amount of $400, and some valuable articles belonging to the family. It appears that the present wife of Mark is not the only woman he has abandoned. The girl stoops a little, is of the middling size, and has red hair.

A successful surgical operation was lately made by Doctor Ezra Bartlett of Haverhill, N. H. and Calvin Jewett of Newbury, Vt. on a little girl the daughter of Mr. Jeffrey A. Baily of the last named town. Cadaverous complexion, difficulty of breathing &c. &c. indicated the immediate approach of death. The physicians, on examining the patient, were of opinion that there was an obstruction in the windpipe: an incision into the throat was made by Dr. Jewett, and about half of a raw bean was taken from the windpipe. The health of the child was restored.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT.

At the April Term of this Court, of eighteen trials for various offences, there were twelve convictions, and the following among other sentences were adjudged.

George Bates, for a Burglary in the dwelling-house of John D. Howard, jr. confinement to hard labour in the State Prison during his natural life.

Henry Mace, John Scroggins and William Hagar, for an assault and battery on Ebenezer Shute, a Constable, in the actual discharge of his duty, confinement in the common gaol for one year. This affray happened on West Boston Hill, and was aggravated by a riotous rescue of a prisoner, whom the officer had in custody.

George B. Howard, convicted on an appeal from judgment of the Police Court, for being a common Piper and Fiddler and playing for the amusement of loose and dissolute persons on West Boston Hill, a fine of ten dollars.

On Monday the 3d instant, the sentence of death was pronounced upon the mutineer of the Holkar, Jones, and the pirate Perez, by his honor Judge Thompson. who recapitulated the several circumstances connected with their respective crimes, and in a solemn manner dwelt on the enormity of their offences, admonishing them to repentance and a due consideration of their awful situation.—They are to be executed the 11th day of June next. The body of Jones is to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection. Perez does not understand English, and his sentence was communicated to him by an interpreter. He was considerably affected. It is intimated that a strong application will be made to the President for his pardon.

Extract of a letter from John Holmes, master of the ship Shamrock of Wiscasset, dated Matanzas, April 10.

"On the 29th March, anchored under the lee of the Great Isaac; went on shore, and there found the wreck of a vessel supposed to be the ship Hector of Portsmouth, which was broken up in a deplorable manner; almost every timber separated, and lying from 15 to 20 feet above high water mark. The fragments were strewed along a craggy shore for more than half a mile; among which we found the mangled bodies of a great part of the crew; one man, with sandy hair, entire, lying on a bundle of hay; and a number cut to pieces.—Brought the ship's head on board my ship."

A Gun Powder Plot.—The last Richmond Compiler states that Mr. Lyon, who was employed in finishing a contract on the James River Canal, was aroused from his sleep about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last, by a negro, who delivered to him a small box, saying it was from his friend Mr. S. and begging him to take care of it till he came. As soon as he had delivered the box, the negro retired with great precipitation. Mr. L. placed it under the bed; but a singular glimmering appearing in the room, he proceeded to examine the box, which he found to contain six, or eight pounds of gunpowder, in a small keg, and two candles which were burning very low. In a few minutes an explosion would have taken place, and Mr. L. might have been blown to atoms.

He was sleeping in a temporary cabin on the banks of the Canal. A man who had been deprived of the contract Mr. L. has obtained, has been arrested on suspicion.

"*Business.*"—By the following extract from De. Grand's Report of Saturday, it appears that Messrs. ADAMS and JACKSON are not good judges of OPIUM and INDIGO.

"Whatever may be my respect for the talents of John Quincy Adams and of Andrew Jackson, yet if I want to buy a lot of Opium or 100 cases of Indigo, in the New York market, I will employ neither of them, even if they urged their services upon me; offered to go to New York on purpose; and even if I could have their services for nothing."

Capt. Patridge, Principal of the Literary and Scientific Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, has volunteered to deliver two lectures, for the benefit of the New York Apprentices Library. His first lecture is on the subject of the campaigns of the Emperor Napoleon, terminating with the battle of Waterloo. Capt. Patridge has completed a survey of all the eminences in the vicinity of New York.

He has ascertained by a series of barometical and thermometrical observations, that the height of Snake-Hill, in New Jersey, a curious insulated eminence rising out of the meadows a few miles distant from Hoboken is 200 feet above high water mark at the ferry. It is supposed, that this little hill was once an island, and the meadows about it formed part of the bay.

The Kentucky Reporter contains some account of the matrimonial adventures of a William M. Chick, who appears to have been as great a villain as the famous Dr. Hamilton. Chick made his appearance in Lexington, Ky in October last, for the purpose of attending a course of medical lectures, and reported himself as a single man. It soon came out, however that he had one wife in Missouri, and another in South Carolina, and having lived in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, has probably one or more wives in each. The early development of his character at Lexington, no doubt saved some innocent female from an unhappy connexion with a human monster.

Curiosity.—We have (says the Salem Observer) lately seen a curious specimen of ingenuity, in a miniature Malay Prau, with the crew on board, and every part of the rigging complete, the whole made of cloves, so nicely strung together, that they appear to be one mass. We understand that it is to be deposited in our Marine Museum, a present from Mr. Shillaber, of this town, commission merchant at Batavia.

The stamp duty on every newspaper published in Great Britain is 4½ pence. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was only a a half penny. The present duty is about three times the whole cost of an American daily newspaper. The stamps, of all sorts, yield nearly $30,000 000 per annum to the British treasury. Almost all public papers, or contracts between individuals, require to be stamped.—in 1766, a British newspaper cost 2½ pence—the price now is from 7 to 10 pence, of which 4½ pence goes for the stamp.

Robert Burch and Nancy King, were tried before Judge Robbins at the late term of the Montgomery Circuit Court, (Ky.) for the murder of Mrs. Burch, the wife of the former, and found guilty and sentenced to be executed. Miss King had become the mistress of Burch and an accomplice in the perpetration of this horrid deed. We understand Governor Adair has pardoned Nancy King, and respited the execution of Robert Burch, until Tuesday, the 11th of May next, on which day he is to be hanged, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock.

The Potomac Fisheries are now in their height, to speak technically. Best shad are selling at Alexandria at from $1 75 to $2 per hundred, and excellent herrings at from 50 to 75 cents per thousand. The immense trade which would be done in shad and herrings, were the Chesapeake and Potomac opened, we believe, has never been taken into consideration in any estimate on the subject. Notwithstanding the vast quantities which are sold, it frequently happens that millions of these invaluable fish are used as manure on the farms adjoining the landings, in consequence of a want of a sufficient number of purchasers.

Some time since Mr. Neilson, the late Government Printer at Quebec, applied for an injunction restraining Doctor Fisher, late of the city of New York and recently appointed Government Printer, from printing official notices in a paper established by Fisher, called the "*Quebec Gazette*," that being the title of the paper then printed by Neilson. The case was expected to have been decided at the April term, but the Chief Justice stated that as the case involved question of great importance, the Court had found it necessary to defer giving its judgment until the ensuing term in June next.

A tremendous hurricane was experienced at Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. Much property and many lives lost: among the vessels in the harbor, was the schr. Industry from Havana, with a valuable cargo—all hands lost, except the captain and pilot. A brig from Philadelphia was totally lost, and all hands perished; the U. S. brig Shark lost two boats and fourteen of her crew, including a midshipman and mate; all the fishing smacks and crews were buried in a watery grave. The gale commenced with its utmost force, without any previous notice or indication in the horizon, and lasted 10 or twelve hours.

A letter from Valparaiso, Dec. 21, mentions the return of the Chilian Expedition from Arica, on account of the difference between Bolivar and Aguero! being, it was understood, instructed to return if there was a division among the Patriots. They left A. just as Gen. Valdez was advancing to that place. It is said they cut the throats of their horses, and threw them into the sea.

The British sloop of war Blossom, arrived at V. Dec. 20, in 17 days from Lima. Four Chilian vessel had been cut out of Huasco, by a Spanish privateer from Chilo. The Blossom brought information that Aguero was a prisoner, with some of his principal officers.

FROM CHILI.—Buenos Ayres papers, to Feb. 21st, received at Boston, state that Valdivia had been taken by Quintanilla, who proceeded from Chiloe, with about 4000 men. The director Freyre, marched to resist him, with the corps of the army which had retreated from the Intermedios to Coquimbo. The capture of Riva Aguero, by Bolivar, was celebrated at Lima with great enthusiasm. Bolivar was preparing to open the campaign with 10 or 13 000 men.

The Buenos Ayres paper of Feb. 21st contains a notice of the arrival of the frigate United States at Rio Janeiro. The Gazette, of Jan. 10, contains a decree of the Governor, appointing Brigadier General Don Carlos de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with a salary of $10,000 per annum, and Lieut. Col. Thomas Iriarte, Secretary of Legation, with a salary of $2000.

Late from Brazil.—By the arrival at this Port, on Monday evening, of the schooner Herman, Bedford, in 33 days from Rio Janeiro, information has been received that the present Emperor Don Pedro, has granted a constitution to the Brazilians, and the government is to be considered hereafter as a *limited* and not *absolute* monarchy. The Roman Catholic is the established religion but all other forms will be tolerated though they will not be permitted to be publicly solemnized. The reigning dynasty is to be Don Pedro I. and his legitimate successors. In celebrating this event, Don Pedro, with his family, attended the theatre, which unfortunately took fire, and with great difficulty made his escape with the rest of the audience.

From Demarara.—Files of the "Guiana Chronicle," and the "Colonist," from the 1st to the 16th of April, have been received by the editors of, the Norfolk Beacon. It would seem that the spirit of insubordination among the blacks of that Island is not yet extinct, and that intelligence of new plots on the East Coast has caused the militia to be again called into active service. By the information from Martinique, it appears that the inhabitants of that island are taking efficient means for preventing an insurrection among their black population.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 8, 1824.

Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of Philadelphia, of the denomination of ten dollars are now in circulation. Those who receive paper money, in payment for goods, &c. will act wisely should they scrupulously examine all notes that are tendered to them, until assured by competent judges that they are not spurious.

The ship Superior, Capt. Dixey, from Canton, with a large cargo of teas, silks, &c. On the 18th of March, in lat. 10, S. long. 3 E. experienced a heavy squall, with lightning, which struck the ship and prostrated the chief officer, and three of the crew—the lightning chain was so shattered that NINETY-FIVE pieces were picked up from different parts of the vessel—the ship sustained no injury.

Literary.—The public will doubtless be gratified to learn, that Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, has projected a series of semi-historical tales, to be entitled Legends of the Thirteen Republics, connected with the Revolution. He is now engaged on the first of the series, to be called Lionel Lincoln, the scene of which will be laid in Boston and its vicinity, and will contain sketches of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. The hero is understood to be a young officer in the British army.

The present Mayor of this city, on entering upon the duties of his office, has taken cognizance of street beggars, and others who may infringe on the ordinances of the corporation: He particularly requests that street begging may be discountenanced by the citizens, as their charity is very generally solicited under false pretexts, and in most instances the proceeds are immediately squandered in drunkenness and gross debauchery in the outskirts of the city, to the certain ruin of the children, and the confirmation of vagabond habits in the elders. As this growing evil opens a wide range for the pilferer in his guilty practices on the unwary house-keeper, we can see no good reason for encouraging its pursuit when so many institutions are open for the support of the poor; and every individual is liable to pay his portion of poor rates for their maintenance.—As the case stands, there is very little charity in contributions to support idleness and dissipation.

The Mayor also animadverts on the encroachments of many individuals on the pavements, with casks, boxes, &c. in front of their establishments, particularly in the crowded parts of the city; and attributes it more to the fashion of making a show of business, than from necessity or want of room. He seems anxious, "to fulfil to the letter, his obligation of office," in suppressing nuisances and infractions of the ordinances of the corporation; and appeals to his fellow citizens for their support in the execution of his duties. We have full confidence in his discretion, and are satisfied that such exceptions will made in regard to delinquents, as are necessary for the strict and impartial administration of justice.

The lot of ground and building in Locust, near, the corner of Eighth street, formerly occupied by the Fifth Presbyterian Church of which the Rev. Mr. Skinner is pastor, has been purchased by the Musical Fund Society of this city, for seven thousand five hundred dollars. We understand that the Society have made such preparations as are necessary for the erection of an edifice, two stories high, and occupying the whole of the ground, in breadth and depth, suitable for the exhibitions and convenience of the members of the institution.—The lower story will consist of several rooms, one for practisings, another for meeting, and a third for a ball room, &c. The upper story will be entirely taken up for a Concert room, which will be but little less than the Grand Saloon of the late Washington Hall. The whole cost of the scite and the erection of the building, is calculated at twenty thousand dollars; and will be completed and ready for the reception of the society, about the first of November. The resources of the institution are adequate to meet the full amount. The benefits which may result to our city by the erection of a Hall of this kind will be advantageous to the propagation of the useful and beautiful science of Music, and tend to consolidate the Musical Fund Society, and add to its permanency.

THE CARBONARI.—This is the name of a society which has been formed in this city, within a short time, for the purpose of affording to the oppressed of all nations, a rallying point, whereby to combine and concentrate their means for propagating the spread of universal, political, and religious liberty. In Spain, and throughout Germany, numerous sects of Carbonari have existed in defiance of the rigid measures which their enemies used for the subversion of their body.—Their principles and views are in accordance with the spirit and genius of our constitution; their design is to assist in the overthrow or subversion of the legitimates of the old world, to whose oppressions and wrongs there have been no limit, and to raise on their ruins a superstructure like that which has been handed down to us by the wisdom, prudence and foresight of our progenitors. The benefits to result from this new association may not be immediately distinguished yet should the members of it persevere in the laudable motives which have brought them together, their numbers and their usefulness will no doubt increase.

Methodist Conference.—The general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, commenced its session in Baltimore on Saturday. This august assembly consists of the three Bishops of the Church, two delegates from the English Conferences, and representatives from all the Annual Conferences in the United States. It is supposed that there will be a greater assemblage of ministers of the gospel than has ever taken place in this country. Some important business in relation to Church Government is expected to be brought before this meeting, which will render its proceedings very interesting to the members of the Church. Three Indian Chiefs, attached to the Mission School in the Wyandot nation, have come on to attend this Conference.

Mr. F. Kearny, engraver of Philadelphia, has finished a portrait of John Q. Adams, from a painting by King. The size of the print is eight by ten inches, and the execution of it highly creditable to the artist. Mr. Kearny is now employed in engraving a full length portrait of General La Fayette, as commander of the American and French troops at the assault on the enemy's redoubts near York Town. It will be taken from an original picture, that was deemed a good likeness when it was drawn.

In the Senate, says the National Intelligencer, the Tariff Bill is yet on the tapis. With regard to its ultimate fate, in a modified shape in the Senate, much is supposed to depend on the arrival of the new Senator from Illinois, who is said to be daily expected.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Establishment, has been taken up with an earnestness, which seems to indicate a determination to go through it.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Frolic, Lieut. Barron, arrived at New-York on Wednesday in 30 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the British Charge des Affaires at Washington. The despatches were immediately forwarded by a special messenger.—The presumption is, that these despatches relate to the late negociations between the two governments, on the subject of the slave trade.

Another loan had rather unexpectedly appeared in the London Market, of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the United Provinces of Central America.

Mr Peel has announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 25th of March, and sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the bill, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultras, in consequence of the refusal of the Ministers to put him upon his trial.

An account is received by way of Odessa, that Ali Pacha, the enterprizing Vice Roy of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Turkish government. The account was not believed at Paris, but it is said to have occasioned great consternation at Constantinople. The Vice Roy was to have furnished 10,000 troops for the war against the Greeks.

Savings Banks.—A subject very important to the trustees and managers of savings Banks, has arisen in the county of Lincolnshire, England.—The late treasurer of the institution at Bowen, (Mr. Thorpe,) having died insolvent, and having, at the time of his death, about £700 of the savings bank in his hands, the opinions of counsel have been taken as to the liability of the trustees to make good that sum to the depositors. Those opinions clearly are that not only the trustees, but all the managers of the institution, are liable to make good the deficiency: and each of the trustees and managers, has accordingly been called upon to contribute 11*l.* as his respective share of what the bank would otherwise lose by the late treasurer's insolvency.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig *Spark*, dated off Alvarado, 2d ult. says:—

"We have been beating off and on this port for some days past—last from Campeachy. I have not yet been on shore, it being but a small place, and offering few inducements in the way of curiosity or society.—With the appearance of Campeachy I was much pleased—our brig lay about 15 miles from the town, on account of the depth of water; but I availed myself of an opportunity, and went up to the city on a visit, in the U. S. schr. *Weasel*. It is a walled town, and is said to contain about 30,000 inhabitants, but at present most of this number have decamped, on account of some difficulties which have lately arisen between Campeachy and the Providence of Yucatan; from whence an army is said to be marching to quell the disturbance. But the wise and prudent men of Campeachy, having displayed their spirit in rebellion, have taken themselves to a safe distance, and left their city to be defended by some hired troops, most of them Indians. In consequence of this affair, I saw few others than Indians there, who appear to perform most of the mechanical and laborious duties. It was impossible to ascertain the cause of this rebellion, and consequent warlike movements, unless they were to attribute to the restless and discontented spirit of the people.

"We are bound from this to Vera Cruz, and shall probably remain cruizing upon the coast for some time longer. I should like very much to get an opportunity of visiting the great city of Mexico but have not the least expectation of doing so.—This goes by the way of Havana."

The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Domestic Missionary Society will be held on Monday evening the 10th inst. at half past seven o'clock, in the 7th Presbyterian Church, Ranstead's Court: when the Annual Report will be read, and several addresses made, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. Several appropriate pieces of music will be performed.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 3. Ships Phenix, M'Kibbon, 118 days from Canton—Teas, Cassia, &c.; Pattin, Silsman, 32 days from Liverpool—Salt and Dry Goods; Little Cherub, Saunders, 42 days from Belfast—Salt and Dry Goods; Keeper, Pedrick, 38 days from Gibraltar—Fruit, &c.; Brigs Orion, Nichols, 25 days from Carthagena—Fustic, &c.; Florintes, Lyle, 14 days from New Orleans—Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; Wave, Kelly, 41 days from Rochelle—Brandy, &c.; George, Hopkins, 15 days from Mobile—Cotton and Staves.

5. Brigs Sarah, Merrel, from Malaga—Wine, &c.; Rush, Lear, 33 days from Bordeaux—Brandy and Dry Goods; Schrs. Corvin, Ivey, 25 days from Demerara—Molasses and Sugar; George, Noyes, 17 days from Porto Cabello—Coffee; Herman, Bradford, 33 days from Rio Janeiro—Coffee, Hides, &c.

4th. Ship Orleans, Grover, 13 days from New Orleans—Cotton, &c.; Schr. Mentor, M'Kown, 12 days from Kingston, (Jam.)—Rum, &c.

6. Ships Georgia Packet, Bunce, 18 days from Charleston—Merchandize; Franklin, Garwin, 50 days from Liverpool—Salt; Elizabeth, Dunphy, 45 days from Pinpond—Salt; brig Virginia Packet, Knight, 43 days from London.

CLEARED,

May 3. Schr. Lydia Davis, Couens, Barbadoes; schr. Hiram, Denike, Petersburg.

4. Brigs Triton, Jones, Buenos Ayres; Com. Porter, Shankland, St. Thomas; schr. Pegasus, Stoneman, Aux Cayes.

5th. Brig Columbia, Singer, St. Thomas.

6th. Schrs. Macdonough, Copeland, St. Thomas; Olive Branch, Chesnut, St. Johns, (N. B.); Jane, Round, Port au Prince.

MARRIED,

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, the Rev. JOHN DOW, of Bellville, New-Jersey, to Miss PHARTEMA ROBINS, of Philadelphia.

On Fourth Day, the 5th instant, at Friends' Meeting, in Twelfth street, JABOEL TORR, to SARAH HOOPES, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, the Rev. JOHN PEEBLES, of Shippensburg, Pa. to Miss MARIA, daughter of W. H. Duffield, M. D. of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rosecand, Mr. JOHN B. DAVIS, to Miss LYDIA HAZZARD.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Demme, JOSEPH T. ALTEMUS, of this city, to SUSANNA HAMMANN of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Dr. PHILIP WALTERS, to Miss RACHEL SELLERS, all of Montgomery county, Pa.

At Norristown, Montgomery county, on the 20th ult. Mr. VICTOR VALUE of Manton, Philadelphia county, to Miss ANN LANE, daughter of Mr. Jesse Bean, of the former place.

In London, Mr. ELIJAH DALLETT, of Philadelphia to Miss SARAH DALLETT, daughter of Mr. James Dallett, of London.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, aged 24, after an illness of four days, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of John G. Rosenbaum, and daughter of the late Abraham Schenck.

On Thursday afternoon, Miss LYDIA WEATHERLY, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. M. J. MANIGAULT, relict of Gabriel Manigault, Esq formerly of Charleston, S. C.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. after a short illness, WILLIAM L. TURNER.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst in the 34th year of his age, Mrs. SOPHIA BUZZEL, wife of Mr. David Buzzel.

On Monday morning, the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FARRAN, in the 33d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN M'KENZIE, in the 31d year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, the 4th instant, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of Wm. E. Smith, in the 21st year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 2d instant, THOMAS PASSMORE, Esq. late Auctioneer, of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN WEAVER, in the 29th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY WAKEFORD, widow of the late Thos. Wakeford, aged 44 years.

On Friday, the 30th ult. Mr. NATHANIEL PARKER, in the 76th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN CRAIGE, in the 63d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, HANNAH BEWLEY, in the 72d year of her age.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	49	21	70
In New-York,	52	38	90
In Baltimore,	7	9	16

The deaths in this city last week were 70; among which were, 10 by consumption, 8 typhus fever, and 8 small pox.

In New-York, there were 11 deaths by Small Pox! and 15 by consumption.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 140 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. Manufactures & keeps for sale, Vats and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 12 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 16 and 14—do. 18 and 8—do. 4 and 16, from the country—a *Black Boy* 10 and 8—do. 17 & 14—do. 14 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. may 8—tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf North Second street, below Vine; or at 46, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

AN APPRENTICE

TO the CARPENTERING business wanted; one between sixteen and seventeen, and from the country, would be preferred. Inquire at this Office. april 24.—tf

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 28—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 73 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

*** The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,

No. 200 Market street, between Third and Fourth. march 6—3m

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE—*Domestic Goods.*

On Thursday, 13th instant, at 9 o'clock at the auction store, on a liberal credit,

300 packages of Domestic Goods, consisting of brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, plaids, checks, tickings, Washington and Wilmington stripes, cassinets, &c.

The above will be open for inspection, and catalogues ready for delivery one day previous to the sale, and purchasers are assured the goods will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his former stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

At such reduced Prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction, among which are the following:

Table, Desert and Carving Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, Sportsmen's, and two blade Knives; Pruning, Cast Steel, Butcher and Shoe Knives; Refined Steel Razors, Scissors, and Shears; Britannia, Iron Tin'd Table and Tea Spoons; Chest, Cupboard, Pad, Trunk and Till Locks; Knob, Mortice and Closet Locks; Banbury, and Fine Plate Stock Locks; Wrought and Pressed Table and Cast Butt Hinges; Commode Knobs, Handles and Cloak Pins; Suspenders, Gilt and Metal Coat and Vest Buttons; Suffolk, Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches; Brass and Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers, assorted; Screws do. Drawing Knives, and Screw Augers; Wood and Bed Screws, Spike and Nail Gimblets; Braces and Bitts; Chisels, Gouges and Files; Patent Cocks, at Manufacturer's prices; Mill, Cross Cut, Hand, Panel and Tenon Saws; Marshall's Genuine (L) English Blister, Crowley, Millington C. S. and American Blistered Steel; Anvils, Vices, Dutch Col'd, Sad Irons; Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans and Trace Chains; Turkey and American Oil Stones; Shoemakers' Hammers, Pincers and Awl Blades; Steel Rat Traps, Iron and Brass Wire; Guns, Rifles, Gun Locks and Flints; Patent Columbian Hoes; Steel Blade and Iron Squares; Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Trowels; Axes, Hatchets, and Hoes; Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Shovels and Tongs; Patent and Common Curry Combs; Box and Patent Coffee Mills.

Also, a complete assortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, TACKS and SPRIGS.

Also, 16 tons Grind Stones, 4 cases Patent Glass Inkstands, and an assortment of Best PLANES.

N. B. Nails from 4d. to 20d. inclusive, reduced to 7 1-2 cents per pound, and no charge for kegs.

Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call on

WILLIAM DUNCAN,

may 8—tf No. 81 Market street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in settled Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th. 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 17th. 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These Drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH & PEARSOLL, THO' DYOTT, EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 214 Market st. JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second st. PETER WILLIAMSON, corner Almond and Second streets, and THOMAS CAVE, No. 224 Market street. May 8—1y

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 85 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER's, No. 412 Pearl street, New-York. Jan 5—d

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others as he is certain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1800.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 104, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentleman's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the clothes; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 31—6m

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 103, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—6m

American Monthly Magazine

FOR MAY, 1824—No. 5.

WILL be published on Monday next, by JOB PALMER, No. 58 Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

National Songs and Melodies; An Essay on Education; Prattle of an Old Friend to the Young; Tales in the West, No. 1; On the Rise and Declension of Literary Taste; Pedagogue Levamen; A Confession; Review of Waterston's Course of Study; Adventures of a Rambler; Voyages on Wings; Singular Female Beauties; Lucubrations of a Grandfather; The Wanderer; Youth and Old Age; The Mountain Cave, by the Author of the Woodlands; Virtuous Singularity in Opposition to Privateering, an Anecdote.

POETRY.—A Monody; Edward and Emma, a Tale; The Spirit of Erin; The Despondent; An Evening Reverie.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retrospect of Politics; American Literary Intelligence; New American Publications; Foreign Works Re-published in America, &c. may

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AN OATH.

Do you, said Jane, the other day,
Love me, in earnest, as you say?
Or are those tender words applied
Alike, to fifty girls beside?
Dear, cruel girl, cried I, forbear,
For by those eyes, those lips, I swear.
She stop'd me, as the oath I took,
And cried, you've sworn, *now kiss the Book.*

EPITAPH—On a stone cutter, who, when at an ale-house, commonly made use of the expression —"I will take half a mug to start upon."

Here lies the body and the bones,
Of Jonny Brown, who made grave stones;
And just before his breath was gone,
Took half a mug to start upon.

EPIGRAM.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow
One TEAR of sorrow when he died;
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, 4th May, 1824.

Messrs. EDITORS,—I send you the following solution to K's. question, which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of the 1st inst.

I am, gentlemen,
Your's, &c. E. A. C.

All such as wish K's. age to know,
May find from symbols plac'd below,
That he, when wed, was twenty-seven;
His consort too, five and eleven.

SOLUTION.

Let x represent her age; then

As 7 1-9: 12: : x $\frac{27x}{16}+27$

From which the product of the Extremes being equal to that of the means, we have this Equation, viz:

$$\frac{129x}{8}+258=12x+324$$

Or, $129x+2064=96x+2592$

Or, $33x+2064$ 2592

$$x = \frac{528}{33} \text{ 16 her age}$$

And consequently his=27.

A solution of the Enigmatical List of States, Districts, and Territories, that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of April 17th.

1. North Car-olin-a.
2. Mary-land.
3. Virgin-ia.
4. Penn-syl-[ph]-vani-[ty]-a.
5. New J-[k]-ersey.
6. New Yor-[e]-k.
7. Ver-[tex]-Mont-[gomery.]
8. Connect-i-cut.
9. Rhode-[u] Island.
10. New-Hamp-[er]-shire.
11. South Carolina.
12. Delaware.
13. Ken-tuck-y.
14. Mass-a-chuse-tts.
15. Louisia-na.
16. In-dian-a.
17. Mich-[ael]-i-gan [der].
18. Tennes-see.
19. Columbia-[s].
20. Georgi-[e]-a.
21. Ohi-o-[wn].
22. Maine-[mast].
23. A [a] rkansas.
24. Miss-i-sip-pi-[ca].
25. Illi-[berality]-Nois-e.

Chester street, April 29th, 1824.

"They grieved for those who perished in the cutter,
"And also for the biscuit, casks and butter."

These lines, from Byron's Don Juan, placed as they are, at the conclusion of one of the most pathetic descriptions of human sufferings which the genius of man ever pourtrayed, have been loudly and justly condemned. But the total want of feeling they were (to give a charitable construction) intended to hold up to ridicule, is sometimes exhibited in real life. An anecdote may serve as an illustration.

Before the Connecticut schooners were forbidden the liberty of carrying corn brooms, onions and poultry to the West Indies, one Joe Swain resolved to go to sea; and accordingly proceeded to N. London, and shipped a green hand on board the schr. *Charming Nancy*, for Barbadoes and a market. The whole of the family, father, mother, brothers and sisters, were concerned in an adventure of fowls committed to his charge. On the passage home, in a violent gale, Joe fell overboard, and all attempts to save him were vain. The vessel arrived at N. London, the father of the unfortunate sailor repaired to the sea-shore to meet his son. The *Charming Nancy* was riding at anchor, her colours streaming mournfully from half mast. He hailed her from the beach—"Halloo there—is that the Charming Nancy?"—"Aye, Aye, Sir!" "Is there one Joe Swain aboard there?" "No, he's drowned!" "Drowned?" "Yes, drowned, I tell you." "Fowls drowned too?"

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

"I'll climb the frosty mountain,
And there I'll coin the weather;
I'll wrench the rainbow from the skies,
And *tie both ends together!*

"I'll mount the clear Cerulean,
To shun the tempting gipsies!
I'll play at bowls with the sun and moon,
And fright ye with eclipses."

This brilliant effusion, reminds us of another ascribed to the celebrated Nat. Lee, author of Alexander the Great. This poet was so extremely eccentric, that it was once found necessary to restrain him by means of a strait waistcoat. Whilst in this predicament, a gentleman of unusually swarthy complexion happened to pay a visit to his cell, upon which Nat. who instantly conceived a terrible aversion to the intruder, burst out into the following rhapsody: "Get thee gone, thou tawny son of Palestine, or I will pulverize thy body and strew the atoms into the immensity of space, so that Omniscience shall not be able to find thee out, nor Omnipotence to put thee together."

The celebrated Mrs. Montague was in habits of intimacy with the first wits and scholars of the age, and was the reputed founder of the Society known by the name of the (*London*) *Blue Stocking Club*. This association was formed on the liberal and meritorious principle of substituting the delights of conversation, for the absurd and vapid frivolities of the card table. No particular attention was paid to her, but the conversation was general, cheerful, and unrestrained, far different from what is insinuated respecting the company by a satirist, who accuses them of going "To barter praise for soup with Montague." The name of this club is said to be derived from the following circumstance:—One of their most distinguished characters, in the early days of the Society, was Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore *blue stockings*; his conversation was distinguished for brilliancy and vivacity, insomuch that when, in his absence, the stock of general amusement appeared deficient, it was a common exclamation, *we can do nothing without the blue stockings.* And thus was the appellative acquired, which is now become frequently in use for all learned and witty ladies.

It is well know that Dr. Franklin was for many years obliged to wear spectacles suited to the condition of his eyes. In passing through one of the crowded streets of London, the Dr. happened to jostle a porter who was tottering along under a heavy burden, at the rate of sixpence a mile. The porter feeling the shock, immediately turned round, and perceiving the Doctor, exclaimed with much resentment, "Damn your spectacles." "Thank you honest friend" replied the Doctor, "this is not the first time my spectacles have saved my eyes."

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY.

M. Fouelle the most eminent French Chemist, was not the most cautious of operators. He observed to his auditors, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brasier; well, if I were to cease stirring a single moment, an explosion would ensue, that would blow us all into the air!" The company had hardly time to reflect on this uncomfortable piece of intelligence before he did forget to stir; and his prediction was accomplished! All the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred spectators whirled away into the garden. Fortunately no serious injury was received by any one, the greatest violence of the explosion having been in the direction of the chimney. The demonstrator was quiet with the loss of his wig only.

Hocus Pocus.—A sailor who had just returned from a long voyage, went with a friend to witness some curious performances by a conjuror, who had scarcely begun to surprise his spectators when a barrel of gunpowder in the shop beneath unexpectedly exploding, blew up the room above, and scattered the conjuror and his audience in different parts adjoining the spot. "Zounds!" exclaimed the astonished sailor, who suddenly found himself seated on the ground in a neighbor's garden, "I wonder what trick he means to play next."

FRUIT TREES.

Dig about their roots, scrape off the rough bark, and cover the trunks with white-wash, to destroy eggs which may be deposited in the bark by insects, especially near the top of the ground. Near the end of April is the time for transplanting, grafting, and pruning them. The wounds made by pruning will heel much better, than if made during the hard frosts of winter, and while there is no activity in the sap. Let the limb be sawn off close to the body of the tree, and the wood be smoothed over with a knife, and covered with a composition of a pint of tar and a piece of bees-wax as big as a walnut, into which, when boiling hot, a gill of red ochre is stirred. Always cut off those upright sprouts, or suckers, which take away the nourishment from the natural fruit-bearing branches. If you would force a limb to bear, cut round it with your knife, just before it is ready to blossom, cutting through the outer and inner bark, but not injuring the wood; then a quarter of an inch distant, encircle the limb in the same manner, and take out the bark between. The fruit on the limb thus operated on, will be earlier, and fairer, and larger, than on the other limbs; and the reason is, that, as the sap ascends in the wood and descends in the bark, it is made to stay in the limb to nourish and support it. In a year the incision will be filled, and the tree will not be injured. Give your attention now, if you would, by and by, have your tables loaded with pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. Set out sugar maple trees also for shades.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—6m*

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-Keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 4th inst.—it is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction; he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—6m*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 251, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,	4,00 a 5,00
Do. do. Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do. do. Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. do. Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's do. Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys' do. Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do. do. Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,	1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do. Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do.	62 a 75
Do. Valencia do.	75 a 87
Do. Leather do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,	37 a 62
Do. Leather do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 21—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a person who has not been regularly brought up as a Clerk, but has a general comprehension of business, and writing a tolerable hand, would wish to engage with a person wanting such. A moderate compensation would be required; a line addressed to H. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, would be thankfully attended to, and satisfactory references given if required. ap. 3—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. south side. ap 10—tf

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 41 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 79 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-4 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—9

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 179 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by H. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

D. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 179 Vine above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—2

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—Also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 83 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fillagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 159 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 115 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

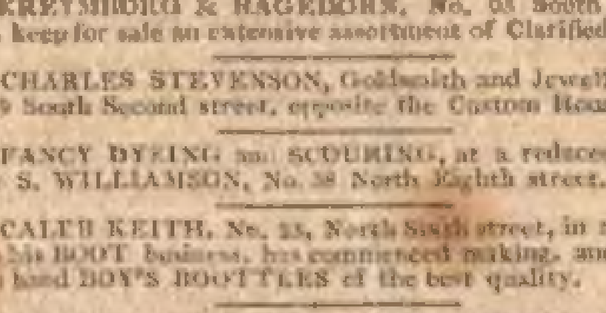
CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 23, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.



NEW ROUTE.

Columbian Line for New-York.

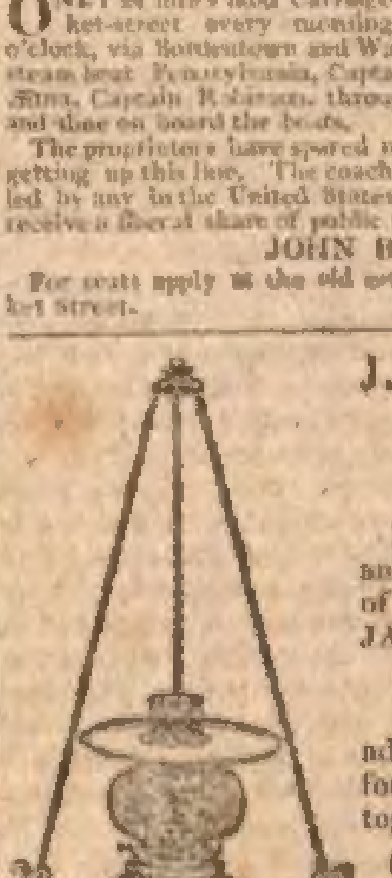
Fare through only four dollars.

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, and steam boat Atlas, Captain Robinson, through in 11 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. *Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 13 Market street. april 17—tf



J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbahn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbahn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Passmore, Abraham Steele, and Charles Fletcher, Esq'rs. Philadelphia.

feb 22—tf

Mrs. JANE LACAVE,

NO. 175 Lombard Street, above 6th, has just returned to Philadelphia, and intends resuming her former business of cleaning Lace Veils, Caps, Silk and Satin Dresses, Cashmere and Merino Shawls, Ladies' and Military Plumes, Gold and Silver Epaulletts, Down Trimmings, Capes and Tippets, so as to retain the Colours equal to new. By a process equally new and saving, the receipt for which she has lately received from France, Mrs. Lacave flatters herself she can surpass all others in America in this line of business. With unfeigned gratitude for the flattering encouragement heretofore received from the Ladies of this city, Mrs. Lacave has the honour respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours at the above place, where every effort (aided by increased knowledge) will, she hopes, enable her to retain the approbation so liberally awarded to her.

JOHN LACAVE No. 175 Lombard Street, Manufactures Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Frizets, Bands, Scull Caps, and all fashionable Hair Work at the shortest notice.

N.B.—Merchandise taken in exchange for Work. may 1—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May. Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	54 0
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	$13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets at $5.				$31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at FORTUNE's HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank. may 1—2t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May.
Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets at $5.				$31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

may 1—2t

FISHING TIME

IS arrived, and the finny tribe is now the lawful spoil of man. The labours of the spade, the loom and the shuttle—the toils of the merchant and the perils of the seaman—and all the immediate links of busy occupation, are exerted to obtain the *sine qua non* of happiness—money. But, alas! with what difficulties are they beset!—what disappointments—what disasters crowd upon them! Crops fail, or mildew—the profits of manufactures are swallowed up in the deity of dull demand—cargoes perish—and seamen escape the gripe of Davy Jones with scarce a tatter to their backs; and thus is the labour of years rewarded. But the happy fisherman, who makes a prudent choice, is exempted from this misery—he is safe—he is prosperous. The season is at hand. Then let the desponding seek ease and competence in the waters of fortune. Those most richly fraught flow in the Union Canal. There the golden progeny sport in airy gambols, and seem to cry, "Come take me." There they ride, in all the varieties of size and value—from the splendid dolphin to the playful minnow.—The catalogue is fancifully called the

SCHEME OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

In which is included:

1 in value - - - -	$3000	is	$3000
5 - - - - - - - -	870		4350
108 - - - - - - -	50		5400
108 - - - - - - -	30		3240
108 - - - - - - -	20		2160
2754 - - - - - - -	5		13760
3900 - - - - - - -			$31,920

But to secure success, baits must be thrown to them of a peculiar composition, and the choice of which may require the aid of a connoisseur. To be on the safe side apply at

P. J. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

Who has on hand a choice selection of baits, "pick'd and chosen every one," any of which may be obtained for FIVE DOLLARS, either whole, or divided into halves, quarters or eighths, at the same rate. may 1—tf

SULLIVAN HILL, Millwright,

MAYLANDSVILLE, Baltimore Road, one mile and an half from Market street Bridge, near Philadelphia. For information apply to JACOB MAYLAND, Philadelphia; PETER ROBSON, Roxborough, Philad. County.

april 10—4t*

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heart-felt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ; that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

Just Published and for Sale by

ISAAC PUGH,

S. E. CORNER OF RACE & THIRD STREETS,

SALVATION BY CHRIST.

TO which is added, Remarks upon the *Nature of Salvation by Christ*, shewing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Man, BY JOB SCOTT.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

60 Reams Imperial Printing Paper,
100 Reams Medium Printing do.
200 Reams Cap and Post do.
50 Gross Blue and White Pasteboard,
20 do. White do.

Hanging Paper, a handsome assortment for Rooms, &c. And a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, at *very reduced prices.*

☞ CASH given *for Rags.* april 24—3t

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Margaret Brown, complainant, } On Bill, &c.
Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, }
and William Miller defendants, } April 2, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, reside out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania, upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, to appear, plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, in this cause, on or before the first day of July term next; and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him or them so failing to appear, plead, answer, or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in the "New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed and published at Mount Holly, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week; and also be published in a newspaper printed in the City of Philadelphia, within twenty days after the date hereof, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. IRICK, Cl. april 17—6w.

A CERTAIN EAST INDIA CURE FOR THE

Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated Fort Bengal, to Dr. F. Bedwell, London.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request I have with difficulty procured, and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robinson, a few pounds of the Palladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, as a certain cure for the Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable Medicine, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effects of this Medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would suppose it acted as a charm in giving relief and removing the painful disorder. In the King's Evil it has been used with great success, and where Mercury has been given to such an extent, this Medicine has proved a perfect cure. The great difficulty, however, of procuring the Extract, will, for many years to come, prevent its general circulation, it being produced from a shrub growing on the mountains of Thibet, in the Bengal Empire of India, and held so sacred by the natives, that to part with it is like parting with their existence."

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, wishing that the Poor should benefit by it as well as the Rich, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its great importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection the following, out of the number of cures made by this Medicine since its introduction into this country.

Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Jan. 7, 1821.

DEAR DOCTOR—*I have been violently afflicted with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family; I have only used two box of the India Extract, and I am perfectly restored.*

Your's truly, R. RALSTON.

SIR—*I beg leave to inform you that I have been for several months afflicted with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, & swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night, nothing that was applied gave any relief until a neighbour of mine informed me of the Palladelphis, having performed many surprising cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.*

Your obedient servant, JAMES WELSH.

Willow Grove, April 10, 1823.

Letter from Tobias Jennings, Steward of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, February 1, 1823.

DEAR SIR—*I think it my duty to inform you, that after trying every thing that could be procured, and by the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons for the relief of my son, who you know has for many years been labouring under severe Rheumatism, I was induced to try the Palladelphis, with a glimmering hope that it might give him some relief from the excessive pain he endured, which rendered him a useless member of society, and a burthen to himself. To my utter astonishment the relief was instantaneous, and by persevering in the use of the Extract, the joints have returned to their proper places, and he is in perfect health. Upwards of sixty respectable persons have called to see my son, as all who knew him thought it impossible that he could recover.*

To Dr. F. Bedwell.

Sold by appointment of the Agent of the Proprietor, at Mr. John Mortimer's Book Store, No. 74 South Second street, near the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia.

Price 1 dollar 50 cents per box. april 24—tf

GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

SALT, GRAIN, FLAXSEED, STAVES, &c.

For Sale at Christian Street Wharf,

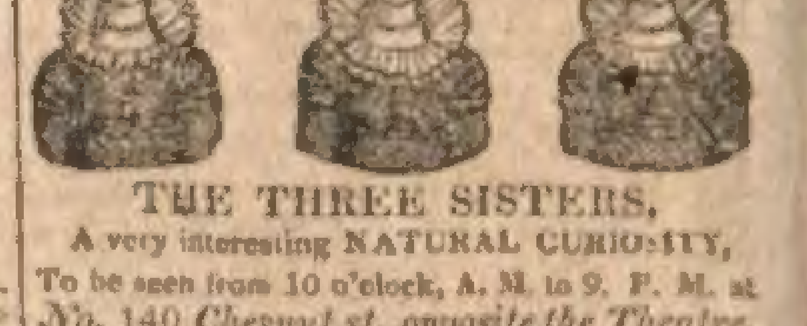
PLASTER PARIS, Ground and in the Stone,
COARSE SALT, just landed from the Brig Delaware, particularly calculated for Ship Timber, Corn, Oats, and Ground Horse Feed of all kinds.
FLAXSEED, ground for Druggists.
STAVES, of every description,
R. O. HHD SHOOKS, Philadelphia made,
HAVANA SEGARS, a few quarter boxes, very superior,
WINE, a few dozen, choice old bottled Madeira.

ap 24—4w By CHAS. WHARTON, jun.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

TAILOR, No. 60 1-2 UNION STREET, between Second and Third street; where Tailoring in all its branches shall be handsomely executed, both with neatness and fashion, on reasonable terms, for Cash or Trade.

N. B. An apprentice wanted, as above. ap 24—tf



THE THREE SISTERS,

A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,

To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M. at

No. 140 Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This inferiority of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are Sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 5 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors; their ages are between 28 and 40 years—and their height between 38 and 41 inches.

They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are exemplary for their piety and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex. april 24—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP MAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 111 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

JUST received, Private Correspondence of William Cowper, Esq. with several of his most intimate friends—now first published from the originals, in the possession of his kinsman, John Johnson, L. L. D. first American edition together with a variety of New Publications, and valuable Standard Books, offered for sale very cheap, and will be re-purchased by the advertiser, if kept in good order, and returned in a reasonable time. Classical and common School Books, at as moderate prices as any store in Philadelphia, as usual.

☞ Family Bibles, School do. and Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, the approved edition, Book of Common Prayer, and Stationary.

Orders received as above for Book-binding.

april 10—tf

TO LET, a small three story Brick

HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No 31 Dock street. march 6—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION compounded entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6 m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market.